BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816. [NUMBER 1243.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Refrence.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Packet is now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP PHILOMEL, which will be closed on the 24th Instant at 4 o'Clock P. M.

J. R. SNOW,
Post Master General.

Bombay, 20th June 1816.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, on Monday next, the 24th Instant, will be disposed of by Public Auction, at the Civil Pay Office, on the Hon'ble Company's Account, a small quantity of Sugar Candy, and eighteen Bottles of Rose Warter.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Gonernor,
J. WEDDERBURN,
Civil Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
22d June 1816.

WANTED.

FOR the use of the 2d Battalion H. M's. 56th Regiment, the Sum of Two hundred and Seventy three Pounds, £273, for which Bills will be given at 31 days sight drawn by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment on Messrs. Greenwood Cox & Co. London.—Tenders will be received by Messrs. Shotton Malcolm & Co. until the 5th July next.

Bombay, 21st June 1816.

LOTTERY

BHICCAJEE HIRJEE CHINYE,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the Subscribers to the Lottery of Precious Jewels, that the Drawing will take place on Wednesday next, the 26th of June, at Eduljee Cursetjee's Auction Room in Meadows Street; the Drawing will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

Bombay, Wednesday 19th *June* 1816.

શોરતી

પારશી•ભીખાજી•હીરજી•ચીનાજ•ન
મીને•તાજા•તવાજાથી•જાહેર•કરેછે•શર
વે•શોરતીનાં•ભરનારાવો•શાકેબોને•જે•
શવંત ૧૮૭૨ નાં•આશાડ•શુદ ૧ ને•વા
ર•બુધે•તા• ૨૬ મી•જુન•શંને ૧૮૧૬
નેદીને•એ•શોરતી•કાડશે•શકી•શવારનાં
કલાક ૧૦ નાં•અમલે•તજ્આર•કરશે•
પારશી•એદલજી•ખરશેદજી•નીવ ખાર•અ
ધે•ઠેકાણે•કોટ•અધે•મીડોશ•જશટરીટ•
અધે•મેકરબા•ની•કરીને•આવશે•એ•દી
ને•શરવે•જવેરાત•કાંમની•શોરતી•ની
કલશે•વાશતે•જેનાં•જકબાલનુ•આવતે
સજ્જાએ•શકી — મોબાજ•બુધવાર•તા
રીખ ૧૯ મી•જુન•શંને ૧૮૧૬ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS, a Ticket No. 3001, in the 14 Calcutta Lottery drawn a Prize of Sicca Rudees 125, has been lost or mislaid by the Owner. Whoever will bring the said Ticket to HORMOJEE DORABJEE will be rewarded.

N. B. Payment of the above is stopped.

Bombay, 22d June 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Will or Testamentary paper writing of *Shaw Naichund Kooshallchund*, late of Bombay, Banian deceased having been committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to *Nursedass Purshotumdass, Shaw Panachund Bhookundass, Shaw Jugjeeven Bacherdass* and *Mullchund Echaram*, of Bombay, Banians, Executors therein named, all persons indebted to the said Estate or having claims thereon are required to make the same known to the above named Executors without delay.

...ERFORD,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN arrangement having taken place between *Nadir Baxter*, and *Robert Baxter* of the late firm of *Baxter Ferrar, & Co.* making over to *Eduljee Cursetjee* (a Partner in the same concern) the concerns of *Baxter Son & Co.* and *Baxter Ferrar & Co.* an advertisement to the above effect has appeared in the Bombay Papers, Courier and Gazette, from the 25th of May last up to the 12th instant.

Eduljee Cursetjee begs leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Gentlemen, indebted to the above Concern, to favour him with the amount of their respective debts, at as early a date as possible, in order to enable him to pay and clear off, all claims on the late Firm of *Baxter Ferrar & Co.*

Bombay, June 19*th* 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE, will sell On the 24th Instant, by Public Auction, The under mentioned Articles of Furniture, belonging to the Goa Residency, The Property of the Honourable Company, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads with Bedding, and Curtains, Globes, Wall shades, Looking Glasses, Carpets, two Field Officers Tents, and one Captain's &c. &c.

The Sale will begin at 10 o'clock and the Lots to be paid and cleared away in two days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be resold, and any deficiencies arising thereon, to be made good by the first Purchaser.

Bombay, 19th June 1816.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Tavern Warehouse

JUST imported, fine Salt Beef. and Pork, Oilman Stores of all kinds, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Bengal Do. Colombo and Batavia Arrack; Europe Bottled Beer, and Porter.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MEYA MAHOMED SYED ROGAY having purchased from RAGONATH GOVINDJEE Purvoe a Garen situate within the New Town, any Peon having Claim, Mortgage, or Deman, must apply to the purchaser within 4 days from this date otherwise the sam will not be admitted.

AYED MAHOMED ROGAY,

Bombay, 19th June 1816.

જાહેર•ખબર
ખાર•કીમાંથી•આપીએચજે
મીમં•મહંમદ•શાહએદ•રોગે•એ•ધ
એીએ•પન્નુ•રઘુનાથ•ગોવીનદજી•પાશે
થી•બાગવ ખરીદ•કીધોછે•એ•બાગ•હુ
પર•કોઇ•દાવે•હકમા•બોકિમ•મહા

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. Charles Shubrick, to be Collector of Broach, vice Bellassis deceased.

Mr. Thomas Flower to be Deputy Warehouse-keeper, vice Shubrick.

Mr. John Raymond Snow, to be Post master General, vice Flower.

Mr. Stephen Babington, to be Judge and Magistrate of Salsette, in the room of Mr. Hallet.

Mr. James Henderson, to be Secretary to Government, in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department, vice Babington.

Mr. John Bax, to be Register to the Sudder Adawlut and to the Superior Tribunal, vice Henderson.

Mr. William Stubb to be Assistant to the Magistrate, of Malwan.

ARRIVALS.]—Captain Stannus; European Regiment.
Lieutenant Rose, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment.
Doctor Perrin.
Lieut. Colonel Smith 6th Regiment.
DEPARTURE.]—Lieut. Amiel, 17th Light Dragoons

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—Ship, Fazell Kurim, Captain J. F. Longland from Bussorah.
Do.—Ship Maria, Capt. Robert Grover from Batavia.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—The Lady of Major Haynes, His Majesty's 47th Regiment, of a Son.
Camp at Choke near Malwan, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant H. A. Hervey, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment of a Son.
DEATH.—The 9th instant, Thomas the Infant Son of the late M. Patton, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Calcutta Intelligence.

As the frequent mention of various Bureaux in the French Chamber of Deputies may be puzzling to many persons, it may not be here amiss to say a few words regarding their composition and duties. Once, every month, the President draws from a box in which they are promiscuously mingled, the names of all the deputies. The first forty-two whose names come up, constitute the first bureau; the succeeding forty two, the second, and so on until nine of these bureaux or committees, amounting to 378 individuals, the exact number of the members of the Chamber, be formed. To each of the Bureaux must every motion or project of law be submitted before it comes regularly before the whole House. Each bureau after separately discussing, combating and supporting the matter before it, proceeds by majority to choose one of its members to represent its opinion before the Central Commission. Before this commission, which is thus formed of nine members, the proposition receives a new and more accurate investigation, and then on the report made by the majority to the Chamber [illegible] simple and [illegible] House of [illegible] ...ate of it was [illegible]

[illegible] May a violent storm [illegible]itta. During several [illegible]ther had been very [illegible] hazy, and the sky [illegible] and flitting clouds [illegible]he approach of the [illegible]vening of Saturday [illegible]collect in the North[illegible]st seven, passed over [illegible]si a large quantity of hail stones, and afterwards heavy rain. The air was much cooled; but the uninterrupted playing of vivid flashes of forked lightning along the Eastern part of the horizon, shewed that the storm was not yet over. Accordingly about midnight, it recurred, blowing with great violence from the South; and accompanied with incessant loud peals of thunder. At this time the whole of that quarter of the heaven whence the blast came presented one lucid blaze of lightning; here and there variegated by brighter flashes stretching across the heavy clouds with inconceivable brilliancy and rapidity. At length the rain fell in torrents; but it was long before the vehemence of the tempest abated. Every now and then the wind gaining fresh force, & came in furious gusts threatening to overturn every thing that opposed its progress. A very copious discharge from the clouds at length moderated its violence, and restored calmness to the heavens: We are sorry to learn, that considerable injury was done by the wind to the huts and other frail dwellings of the natives. The shipping fortunately did not suffer.

During the last few days, the atmosphere has been damp, and the heat oppressive.

Great droughts have been generally prevalent throughout these provinces during the whole of the present season.

In the death of Lieutenant General Palmer, which happened at Barhampore, on the 20th instant, we have to lament the loss of an Officer, equally respected and beloved for his amiable character as a man, as distinguished for his eminent talents as a public servant. During a long period of years, General Palmer filled many of the most important situations in India, with the highest honor to himself, and advantage to his country; while the virtues of his private character endeared him to all, who had an opportunity of appreciating his worth; and are now left to lament his loss. The following General Order has been issued by Government, in testimony of the able and upright services rendered to the Company by this distinguished Officer.

Government Gazette Extraordinary.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
Fort William, May 24, 1816.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has received with sentiments of the deepest concern the melancholy intelligence of the decease at Berhampore, on the 20th instant, of Lieut. General William Palmer, of the Honorable Company's Service.

The character and distinguished Political services of Lieut[illegible] have been repeatedly noticed by the Supreme Government, in terms of the highest approbation and applause; and the loss must be felt with proportionate regret:—His Lordship in Council, as a peculiar mark of the sense entertained by Government of the merits of this able and upright Public Officer, and as a testimony of respect due to his memory, is pleased to direct that 76 Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired this evening from the Ramparts of Fort William, the Flag being hoisted half mast hight.

C. W. GARDINER Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dep.

On Thursday last, the Private Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain P. Gordon, anchored in the Roads from England; having sailed the 20th January, and touched at the Cape, which she left the 14th of April. This Ship brought very few letters; but a vessel, (the Eclipse) with Packets on board for Madras, was to leave the Cape two or three days after her: The H. C. Ship Rose had not been at the Cape when the Bengal Merchant sailed; the only ships of the Fleet that had touched there, were the Carnatic and Charles Mills. The Eclipse, it is supposed, will call at Ceylon.

Passengers by the Bengal Merchant.—For Madras Mr. Ryder, Doctor Reid.
For Bengal: Miss Diana Wroughton.

The following very just and well-expressed ideas on the present state of Parties, is extracted from the Political Article in the last number of the Augustan Review:—

"It would appear that, except among a few bigots whom no indulgence can satisfy, no experience teach, there is every-where to be found, at this day, a large share of mutual good-will. We rejoice at the aspect of the world: and while we do so, and bear in mind that, in addition to the gratifying spectacle of the French employed in finding quarters, and food, and clothing, and pay, and ammunition, for armies over most of which it was once but a sport to them to triumph, our treaty with the United States, has been ratified; the barbarous King of Kandy dethroned; and the adventurous Rajah of Nepaul humbled, we are strongly attracted by a sort of negative phenomenon, very striking, because very rare in this Island; the almost total absence of political strife, not only among Legislators and Statesman, but among private persons.

"The erring prophets whom insane France inspired, are dead; the false philosophers, cease to speculate, the baffled agitators are still. Providence has kindly disposed of some; necessity has imposed laws on others, whom no sense of right and wrong could controul: in either case, however, we owe them nothing. The few who still live, and move, and have a kind of being, constitute what is called the Opposition. They say little, and do less; and that is sound wisdom. They know that they can do scarcely any thing, where they ever so bent upon acting; and that they can say nothing to which the public will incline a willing ear. The domestic measures which they are most notorious for having reprobated, are at length acknowledged to have been those through which the internal peace and the credit of the nation have been maintained; and the foreign, but especially the military measures which they strongly recommended, were the reverse of those by which Europe has confessedly been saved. The consequences have been, that the enemies of the British Government, both foreign and domestic, have not only ceased to be such, but have hastened to make a tender—the former of their respect, the latter of their aid, the one thus bringing dignity to the Crown, the other insuring permanency to the power of its servants.

"Of the leaders of the opposing bands, Lord Sidmouth was the first who was reclaimed; and there was a merit in his being so, not merely because a salutary example was thereby set to others, but because there was a serious obstacle to the transfer of his good offices to Government, in the part he had taken in the coalition cabinet of Lord Grenville. In another point of view, however (and it was the main one), the path to office was smooth enough. He had agreed with Lord Liverpool on the constitutional questions of Parliamentary Reform, and the Admission of Catholics to unlimited Civil Power; nor had he, in any case, manifested any personal hostility to him, or his friends. Mr. Canning, probably, had greater difficulties to overcome. He could have no hatred to repress, for he is incapable of harbouring ignoble passions; but he had to divest himself, it seems, of some dissatisfaction with the measures of one Noble Lord, and of a dislike somewhat personal to another—a species of dislike apt to take faster hold of the mind than differences purely political commonly do. Whatever the difficulties were on one side or the other, they were over come, thoughout very speedily. An allusion made to some slight differences of opinion with Lord Liverpool, at the period of the triple negociation for forming the Vice-Regal Cabinet, could not lead one to suppose that there existed any insuperable bar to an union such as has taken place, and, as the mildness of Lord Castlereagh's disposition had made it easy for him to forgive what he held to be an injury done not by him, but to him, nothing remained but for Mr. Canning to forgive himself, and this he has probably been able to do. He has, at all events, endeavoured to bury in generous oblivion, what he once considered as a sufficient reason for separation; and his giving to the wind, in the hour of trial, the warranted means of honourable resentment, may fairly be considered as a proof of his having had no wish to render the injury mortal. The parties being reconciled, it became their duty to contrive the best means of rendering their reconciliation as durable as it promised to be useful: The Whigs, who are often at variance among themselves always with other public men, nevertheless say that an identity of principal *idem velle ac idem nolle*—is the firmest bond of union. Others without denying this, suppose that, when men have once been brought to think pretty nearly in the same way, a reasonable attention to their respective interests forms no bad cement of their principles. Be this as it may, it is observable that between the period of a Statesman's conversion, and that of his avowedly, maintaining the cause of a Minister, he usually finds himself under the necessity of accepting of some public mark of favour. Accordingly, both Lord Sidmouth and Mr. Canning were laid under obligations to Government before they could grant any thing more than private expressions of their good-will; and, not they solely, but many of their relations, and almost every one of their political adherents, were called to the enjoyment of posts of honor or emolument. To this rule, however, there has been an exception; for the case of the Marquis of Wellesley is analogous, though he is not a Minister. The step the next in value to that of becoming a friend, is to cease to be—we do not, on this occassion, say an enemy—but an opponent. Lord Wellesly has done this; while his friends, who exceed those either of Lord Sidmouth or Mr. Canning, in number and influence, and are their equals in talents and worth, have become the friends of Administration. His Lordship therefore, has served Government as effectually as either of the other two distinguished characters; and he and his friends are as well entitled to favours from the Crown, as those Gentlemen on whom they have been so liberally bestowed. It was right in his Lordship to shun employment, if he thought that age had dis[illegible] pride had taught him to scorn it: or if he at length felt disposed to gratify Ministers—who did not wish for his presence in the Cabinet, although there had been times perhaps when they needed it. But it was not right to be less attentive to attached friends, than others in similar predicaments had been but the day before. Let us decide equitably. The Marquis of Wellesley had motives sufficient to induce him to cease thwarting the Prince Regent's Government, without the interests of his faithful adherents having been consulted. He found Ministers, to all appearance, fixed in their seats for many years. He saw them skilfully actuating Europe in the cause which he had long espoused; and applying, in that glorious cause, with admirable constancy and vigour, the whole faculties of the nation. He felt that on the Duke of Wellington, who had triumphed campaign after campaign, honours and riches had been heaped with hands as lavish as his deeds had been illustrious; that all his other brothers had been drawn from private life, and compensated for all they had done or ever could do; and it will readily be felt that in the estimation of every Nobleman possessed of becoming pride, the honours of his family are his own.

"The preceding observations are, in a great measure incidental; and we return to the view we were taking of Administration as an increased and increasing party—a party in point of affluence and efficiency never equalled in this country. Were it not for Lord Grenville, the last stern recusant of the unerring selection of William Pitt, "who though dead yet liveth," the whole power of the empire might be said to be in the hands of the Premier. The Regent's Ministers have totally ruined the balance of power in Westminster. The circumstances to which Administration owes its unprecedented strength are, as already stated, its vigorous and successful prosecution of the war: the effects which the happy termination of the war has had on Europe, and the successive union with it of all the unconnected parties in the country.—Sir Francis Burdett's excepted. Those public men who are merely inimical, and might have entertained hopes of doing good at once to themselves and the State, despairing of success, have wisely become friends; and such as were absolutely hostile,, seeing the uncertainty of being able to render either their own condition better, or that of their oponents worse, have prudently ceased to be enemies. Will Mr. Canning, on resuming his seat in the House of Commons, be a Cæsar or Pompey, or must the Prince who cannot bestow on Lord Castlereagh an honour which he has not merited, place him high among the Peers of the realm? where-ever and whatever those Statesmen, be, they will be found what it is but little, to their credit not to have been always—sincere friends. Already at Paris, 'Lambs with Wolves have grazed the verdant mead,' and if ever they be seen doing so in this country, it must be the next month in Parliament."

[*Madras Gazette.*

Lord Whitworth, is not expected to relinquish the Government of Ireland before August; the Duke of Rutland, Marquis Wellesley and Earl Powis, have each been mentioned as Successors to his Lordship; indeed it is asserted in one or two Papers, that the Lord Lieutenancy had been offered to each of these Noblemen, but declined; this, however, is stated in the Ministerial Journals to be wholly unfounded.

We copy the following from one of the English Couriers of December.

"Of the terrible eclat of revolutions and their consequent crimes, France, we trust, is not destined to afford any further proofs; grown wise at last by ex[illegible]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

rience, let us hope that she will employ the future endeavouring to atone for the past; and the contrast to be drawn between the effect of her principles and practices and the effects of ours, will surely teach her a lesson salutary though severe. It is not to indulge any national pride that we sketch this contrast for her.

"For nearly a quarter of a century, France, has managed, sometimes by her eccentricities, and sometimes by her atrocities, to excite the gape and gaze of Europe; but it has been the gaze—never of sympathy, seldom of admiration—but rather of dread, abhorrence, and contempt. After all her lofty boasts and insolent threatenings, she lies nearly bare and exposed—vanquished and degraded. During the same period, Britain alone has stood firm. She alone has held out without fear or faultering—she alone has escaped the pollution of French principles and the degradation of French protection—she alone has assisted all, and held her own head high without assistance! France has now felt our superiority in every way. And why? Because our system was dictated by honour and honesty; and her's by dishonesty and crime. Our ruin was the first and last object of all her revolutions and of all her rulers. They tried to effect it by sea, on shore, singly, and with allies. They have tried to effect it by naval, by military, by commercial, by financial, by sentimental means. We destroyed their fleets by sea, we beat their troops on shore, we repulsed them singly, we resisted them with all Europe at their back. Our commerce has survived all their decrees, our finances have outlasted all their calculations, and, in spite of all their falsehoods and all their misrepresentations, the venerable character of our Country remains, the envy and admiration of the world."

The attention of the Legislature, has been so fully occupied in providing for the means and directing the strength of the nation, for the preservation of our Constitution in Church and State, that it has had little time to attend to matters of comparative minor import: It will now, we trust, have means to spare and leisure to turn it's attention to what may in the end seriously affect the vital interests of the Church, and the nation at large—we mean to the deficiency of Churches for the established Religion; and to the numerous sects and places of worship for their use, which have sprung up in every part of England, during the last twenty years; many sensible men prognosticate great evils from these sources: upon this subject, we copy the following from a late Ministerial Paper.

"It is indeed much to be feared, that we shall no sooner have brought the war, that has oppressed all Europe for the last twenty years, to a desirable conclusion, than we shall find disturbances breaking out amongst ourselves upon religious subjects. The constant retort to this apprehension is, where is the danger? In the early part of the French Revolution, the same reply was made by the Democrats in answer to those persons, who asserted that a spirit was gone forth, which would overthrow the State; the Attorney and Solicitor-General of that day could amply shew, that the meetings of the disaffected, in every part of the metropolis, were of a most alarming nature, and I have no hesitation in saying, that if the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act had not then taken place, anarchy would have prevailed in this country: many persons were perhaps not aware of the impending danger, and many certainly, would not see it: even good men amongst us, from an aversion to the old Government of France, suffered themselves to speak openly in favour of the Revolution in that Country, & thereby strengthened the hands of the mischievous in our own. The case is similar at present in the Church; its enemies are working under ground, and if we do not counteract them, the mine will be sprung before we are sensible of the perilous situation in which we stand. First of all, there is much corruption amongst some of the members, themselves of our Church; there is an *Evangelical* party, as it is called, endeavouring to bring back the puritanism of old, applying itself to the feelings, and not to the understandings of mankind, and opening a door to every extravagance of opinion and conduct. Next the Dissenters, of every denomination, increase rapidly, and boldly avow that their strength cannot be put down; and though they are as wide as the poles asunder in the several points of a religious nature which they maintain, they are all united in the one object—the destruction of the Church. True to their genuine character, they come in disguise, and now in one that is most alluring—with the Bible itself—"With the word of God in their mouths, and a two edged sword in their hands," &c. &c. &c.

Ne credite Teucri,
Quicquid id est, timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.

"It is morally impossible but that they must desire the overthrow of the Church, and from the support which is given them by cant, on one hand, and by liberality on the other, they may too probably succeed in their object, the spiritual party goes hand in hand with them—because that party wishes (as they do themselves) that the Liturgy, and Articles of the Church, should be done away. Some good men unite with them—because the Bible is the standard that is reared, and they must be found under such a banner, and will not, therefore, see the danger that lurks beneath it. The Jacobins, true to themselves, to the deeds that "declare them what they are, and whence they come." They must encourage them—because there is mischief at work, and they cannot bear that any political restrictions should exist on account of religious opinions. "The sound Members of the Church are meanwhile far too indifferent and remiss, and under the idea of christian toleration, they will, it is to be feared, give up the good cause."

The following from an American Paper, is an account of the Cruize of the United States Sloop Peacock, Captain Warrington. Our readers will doubtless recollect the circumstances of the attack made by Captain W. (though in possession, as it seems to have been proved, of the Treaty of Peace) upon the Honorable Company's Cruizer Nautilus, and the gallant defence of the latter against a very superior force: the loss of the Peacock on this occasion was known to have been four killed and six wounded; and yet the vessel is said to have arrived from a cruize of nine months, with the loss of only one man by an accident. Captain Warrington, it is stated, has since been appointed Commander of the Guerriere Frigate!!

"FROM NEW YORK, OCT 3.

Return of the U. States Sloop of War, Peacock;

Arrived the U. S. Sloop of War Peacock, Captain Warrington, from a cruize, with a quantity of opium, and a few thousand dollars in rough gold, captured in the Union, a rich country ship. Previous to hearing of the peace, Captain W. took four Indiamen, two of which were sunk, one given up for the transportation of prisoners, and the other, a Cruizer, belonging to the East India Company, was restored, in consequence of furnishing the news of peace. The Peacock touched at Bourbon and St. Helena, for refreshments, and left the latter place the 20th ultimo. In lat. 37, long. 18, 30, boarded ship Caledonia, Roberts, from Philadelphia for Canton, out 73 days, all well. Saw at St. Helena, sch. Cinera, Phelps, from N. York, for the Isle of France—she sailed for that place the 18th Sept. all well. The Peacock has been out from this port 9 months and six days; was at sea five months at one time, and has lost only one man, by the name of Johnson, who, a few days since, fell from the foretop-gallant yard."

The Adjutant Commandant Pillet (the author of the libel on the English people, noticed in our paper of Friday,) absconded in violation of his parole from Bishop's Waltham, on the 24th of March, 1810, was recaptured at Hastings, and sent to Normancroft Prison on the 15th of April 1810; he was afterwards re-admitted to parole at Ashburn. On the 5th of March 1812, he a second time violated his parole, and was apprehended, and sent into confinement at Chatham.

FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.—On Saturday evening a match was made, and which is likely to excite considerable interest in Maidstone. This intended female pedestrian, who is to commence in a few days after Tuffee and his son, finish, is Mary Faith, mother of six children, and 36 years of age, living in Maidstone: she is backed for 30 guineas by three Gentlemen there, and is to perform for 20 successive days 30 miles a day in the Roebuck Field. Her friends, who are many, are most sanguine in her completing it, and are offering odds. It appears that she has for many years, for the support of her family, frequently gone traversing the country with different articles for sale, and returning home at night 20 and 25 miles a day.

ANECDOTE.—The celebrated Doctor Byron, notwithstanding his uncommon urbanity, and ready flow of wit, which rendered him the life and soul of every company, was frequently exposed to taunts, and gibes, on account of his known attachment to the cause of the Stuart family. One day, in particular, dining with a large party, where loyal toasts and sentiments were liberally given, he was called upon, in a very marked manner, to drink to the health of the king, his Majesty George 3d. The Doctor immediately perceived that this was a kind of dead-set upon him. With amazing address, he extricated himself from this awkward dilemma, by the following extempore:

God bless the King—God bless the Faith's defender,
God bless (what harm in blessing) the pretender,
What the pretender is, and what the king;
God bless us all, that's quite another thing.

EQUESTRIANISM.

"I have heard of riding wagers,
Where horses have been nimbler
Than the sands that ran i' th' clock's behalf."
SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Editor,—In the present rage for pedestrian and equestrian performances, perhaps it may not prove unacceptable to some of your Readers to be informed of a few of the most extraordinary feats of the latter description.

Mr. Cooper Thornhill, an innkeeper of Stilton in Huntingdonshire, rode from that place to London, and back again and also a second time to London, in one day, which made in all 213 miles. He undertook to ride this journey with several horses in 15 hours, but performed it in 12 hours, and one quarter.

Some years ago the late Lord James Cavendish rode from Hyde Park Corner to Windsor Lodge, which is upwards of 20 miles, in less than an hour.

Sir Robert Cary rode near 300 miles in less than three days, when he went from London to Edinburgh, to inform King James of the death of Queen Elizabeth. In the course of his journey he had several falls, and received some severe bruises, which occasioned him to appear in the Royal presence battered and bloody.

On the 3d of May, 1758, a young lady, whose name I do not at this moment recollect, who at Newmarket had laid a wager that she would ride 1000 miles in 1000 hours, finished her match in little more than two-thirds of the time. At her coming in, the country people strewed flowers in her way.

The Marquis de la Fayette rode in Aug 1778 from Rhodes Island to Kinston, in America, near seventy miles distant, in seven hours, and returned in six and a half.

In October 1789, Mr. Foxard, of Park lane, for a wager of 150 guineas against one hundred, undertook to ride forty miles in two hours on Epsom race course. He rode two miles more than agreed upon, and performed it in five minutes under the time allotted.

Mr. Wilde, an Irish gentleman, rode about two years ago 127 miles on the Course of Kildare, in Ireland, in six hours and twenty minutes, for a wager of 1000 guineas.

The celebrated Count de Montgomery escaped from the massacre of Paris, in 1572, through the swiftness of his horse, which carried him 90 miles without halting.

The performance of Nicks, the highwayman, who committed a robbery at Gadshill, afterwards crossed the ferry over the Thames, and rode to York on the same horse in 16 hours, is well known.

SPECIMENS FOR A NEW DICTIONARY.

Abashed. An Old Bailey look. That ingenuous confusion of countenance which is excited by a sentence of whipping or transportation.

Abbess. This term was formerly applied to the superintendent of a nunnery; but it is now more commonly used to signify a dealer in monosyllables.

Abdication. Surrendering what we cannot keep. James II. *abdicated* the crown of England when he was *driven* from it; and Bonaparte *abdicated* the throne of France when he could not return to it.

Abhorrence. A dislike of things that are not attainable. Dull fools *abhor* wit, and rogues have an intuitive *abhorrence* of conscience. Thus illustrating the maxim of the poet

Compound for vices they're inclined to,
By damning those they've no mind to.

Abstinence. Purging away one lutfeit to make room for another.

Absurd. Any thing said or done different from what we ourselves should say or do.

Abundance. An imaginary quantity of the which every man thinks his neighbour possessed, and which he himself wants.

Abuse. Unwelcome truths.

Accommodate Obliging a friend in order to serve ourselves.

Actor. A man who lets himself out for hire to be pelted, hissed, and insulted by the lowest wretches of society.

Actress. (See) *Actor.*

Adonis. The reflection of a beau in a looking glass.

Advice. What every one needs, every one gives, and no body receives.

Alderman. A man privileged to make himself a fool at stated periods. He generally looks very solemn, and because Balaam's ass once spoke, is a great believer in miracles in his own person.

Ambition. A deplorable sort of itch which depraves the whole animal economy. Three sovereign remedies have been discovered for this disease, steel, hemp, and lead: either of these taken in sufficient doses, will be certain to cure.

Amity. A word much used by kings in treaties, and is always understood to signify the same as our vernacular term *humbug.*

Angel. Our mistress.

Antiquary. A species of owl that is only found among ruins: and is so purblind that it may be caught by any stratagem whatever.

Bailiff. A body snatcher. One who provides you with a home if you happen to be without one. A constant follower of gentlemen who carry their estates on their back.

Balderdash. Speeches in the Common Council.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

P——, Dec. 11, 1815.

Sir,—I have been waiting three or four days expecting our *enlightened* journals here, would give to the world the last words of NEY.—I find now they are forbidden so to do, and as I was the only stranger present at his execution (two Frenchmen and myself, being [illegible] it in my power to give you them.—) I [illegible] without side the southern gate of the Luxembourg Garden, about 300 Gendarmes a Cheval formed three sides, a wall making the square. On Thursday last, at 20 minutes after nine, a hackney coach was observed moving slowly through the Garden.—It arrived.—NEY was the first to get out. He turned round to the Officers who accompanied him, and bowed to them respectfully. As he was walking forward to place himself between the Veterans who were to shoot him, and the wall, an officer of the Gendarmerie offered him a white handkerchief to cover his eyes.—NEY said, hardly making any stop, "*Un militaire comme moi ne se laisse pas bander les yeux.*"—(A soldier like myself does not have his eyes blinded.) When before the Veterans, he said, *Je protest solemnellement, devant Dieu et devant les hommes, de l'iniquite de mon jugement,—l'histoire me jugera.*"—(I protest solemnly, before God and man, against the injustice of my sentence. History will be my judge.) Then walking two paces nearer them, with his left hand he gently took off his hat, and placed his right hand on his heart—"*Veterans,*" said he, "*faites votre devoir—Vive la France!—Fire!*"—(Veterans, do your duty! Vive la France!—Fire!)—He fell dead instantly. He was dressed in a blue frockcoat, black neckhandkerchief, black silk waistcoat, kerseymere breeches, silk stockings, and dress shoes. He had shaved himself that morning, and put on a clean shirt.—There were about thirty who had orders to fire. He received a ball very near the heart, two or three in his right shoulder, and one or two at the corner of his chin.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 9, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking into his royal consideration the highly distinguished services of Robert Ross, Esq. late a Major General of his Majesty's Forces and Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th regiment of foot, deceased, and the signal intrepidity displayed by him in the brilliant action with the enemy on the plains of Maida; in Calabria, and throughout the recent arduous operations and splendid achievements of his Majesty's arms in the peninsula, particularly at the memorable engagement of Corunna, and in the brilliant and decisive actions of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Orthes; and more especially the ability, promptitude, and energy, with which, on the 24th day of Augst, 1814 he accomplished with the troops under his command, the capture of the city of Washington, in America, after having, on the same day, defeated the army of the United States at the village of Bladensberg, although greatly superior in force and strongly posted with cannon; and considering also, that the said Major General unfortunately, but gloriously, fell at the head of the troops under his command, on the 28th day of September following in an arduous attempt to gain possession of the town of Baltimore, and being desirous to commemorate these important services, His Royal Highness hath been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to ordain, that the following honourable armorial distinctions, allusive to those services, may be placed on any monument to be erected to the memory of the said Major General Robert Ross, viz. "Per fess embattled in chief, a dexter arm embowed and encircled by a wreath of laurel, the hand grasping the colours of the United States of America, the staff broken; on a canton a representation of the gold cross with which His Majesty was pleased to honour him, in testimony of his royal approbation of his services; in base the arms of the family of Ross, of Ross Trever, with this motto, Bladensberg:" and for crest, in addition to that of Ross, the following, viz "out of a mural crown, a dexter arm grasping the colours as in the arms." and His Royal Highness hath been further pleased to ordain, that the said honourable armorial distinctions may be borne by Elizabeth Catherine Ross, widow and relict of the said Major General, during her widowhood, and by his descendants respectively, as a memorial to them, and his Majesty's subjects in general, of the loyalty, ability, and valour of that highly distinguished officer, whose life was thus gloriously devoted to the service of his country; provided the same be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

A very singular conversation took place the other evening at the Prince of Benevento's concerning the Amnesty Bill, between that Statesman and M. Pozzo di Borgo. The former advanced, that the Royal promise was absolutely violated, and that his Majesty would have acquired incomparably more real force and consideration in the public mind, had he asserted his full right of amnesty, and rejected the amendment.

M. Pozzo di Borgo said, 'Cest bein dise a dire. It is very easy to say.' Talleyrand rejoined, 'Certainly, very easy to say, and yet easier to accomplish.'

M. Pozzo, warm at the retort, observed, 'Such matters are justly appreciated by men in place. When politicians are no longer employed, their personal feelings oftentimes intervene; they decide boldly on every thing (ils tranchent sur tout), and readily perceive,—and perceive only,—the weak side of affairs.'

M. Talleyrand persisted in his former arguments, and becoming animated with the subject—'When,' continued he, 'I re-established the King on the throne, I did it through the Regicides; their influence over the minds of the Revolutionists removed otherwise insurmountable obstacles; and if, in the whole course of my diplomatic career, I was to choose the action most difficult, and pregnant with the most useful consequences, in which I displayed some talent, and perhaps some genius, [illegible] derers of the late King to recal the present one.'

M. Pozzo repeated his original apothegm—Quand on n'est plus dans les affaires.'

'Who was it, (demanded Talleyrand, with greater emphasis,) who was it that made Fouche Minister?—Monsieur and the Duc de Berry, against my wish, against my formal opposition.'

M. Pozzo repeated his former remark.

This extorted from Talleyrand.—'No man is looked upon more equivocally than a Frenchman naturalized in a foreign country. There is something wanting in the man who renounces his country and his country's interests. Bonaparte would never hear of a naturalized foreigner for Ambassador, and in that respect Bonaparte was right.' M. Talleyrand finished by making this forcible appeal to the Russian Minister—'I call you to witness, M. Pozzo di Borgo, that last year in the very saloon we are now in, the Emperor your master being present, it was not until seven in the evening that I succeeded in engaging him to concur in the re-establishment of the Bourbons. All his views appeared direct towards the Duc d'Orleans.'

M. Talleyrand, yielding to the application of his friends, has determined not to leave the metropolis for the present. He was yesterday at the levee, where he was well received.

The Duke de Broglio, one of the most distinguished Opposition Members of the House of Peers in France, left town last night for Italy, in order to celebrate his marriage with Madem Celle de Stael, a young lady well known and much admired in England, both for her remarkable personal attractions and great intellectual endowments.

I shall conclude this communication with the following literal translation of a passage of a letter, written by a lady of Nismes and received this morning.

'The unfortunate General Lagarde's health is deteriorating every day; his body was in such a state of debility by his former wounds, and the suppuration from his recent one is so considerable, that the most serious apprehensions appear but too well founded. Within three days ten splinters have been extracted. Several ladies have been preparing and sending him lint. I have just been employed in the same occupation. From my soul I pity this virtuous officer—remote from his friends

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and his relations, alone, and in mercenary hands, he suffers with angelic resignation. If custom permitted it, how happy should I be to attend him in person.'

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, MONDAY, NOV. 27.

BATSON *v.* MACLEAN.

The defendant is Major of the Tower of London; and, in the absence of the Earl of Moira, Governor, and, of General Loftus, Lieutenant Governor, the duties of those two officers fall upon him. On the 13th Nov. the defendant attended the Prince Regent at Carlton-House on public business, having been so required; he there saw Col. M'Mahon, and having accomplished the purpose for which he was summoned, he returned in a hackney coach to the Tower: just as he was alighting and before he entered the Spurgate, he was arrested at the suit of the plaintiff, by an officer to the Sheriff of London.

Mr. Park moved for a rule to shew cause, why the defendant should not be discharged. The first ground he laid was, that the place where the arrest had been made was privileged, the Tower of London being a royal place, though the last instance of the residence of any sovereign there, was that of Queen Elizabeth, in the commencement of her reign. It was considered as a royal palace by Lord Coke (2 Inst. 140), in the case of a man who had killed another in the Tower, by knocking him on the head with a billet, and being found guilty, his right hand was cut off for the misprision; Lord Holt, however, in Elderton's case, in Lord Raymond's Reports, had doubted this authority, holding," that the misprision was merged in the felony. The arrest, however, in the present case not having been effected within the walls of the Tower, it was necessary to shew that it was made within the previleged precincts. For this purpose, Mr. Park was provided with affidavits, stating, that the officers whose duty it had been for many years to attend to the paving of the Tower, had uniformly paid for paving a distance of 15 yards beyond the gate where the defendant had been arrested. In the case of Lord Ferrers for the murder of Mr. Johnson, as given in Mr. Hargrave's edit, of the State Trials, the warrant to the Lieutenant of the Tower, was set out, in which he was required to bring the body of Lord Ferrers 'to the usual place without the gate of the Tower of London.' It was also sworn, that the Major of the Tower had the custody and care of the armory, regalia, &c.

Lord Ellenborough.—'Do you contend that he carried with him a personal privilege from arrest wherever he goes?

Mr. Park was about to proceed to establish that point, and referred to a case in 5 T. R. which regarded the arrest of a Prince of Wales, in which Lord Kenyon had decided in favour of the privilege, as being that of the King, who had occasion for the attendance of his servant, and not of the servant himself. He also quoted a late case in 2 Taunt. 167, in which it was held by Sir James Mansfield, that the King's coachman had a personal privilege on the same ground. Mr. Park therefore argued that, a fortiori, so important an officer as the Major of the Tower was privileged.

Lord Ellenborough.—Is there any case which goes the length of establishing that the commanders of the King's castles, garrisons, and forts have a personal exemption. If the defendant had been a menial or other servant, whose attendance was required upon the Sovereign, he would be exempt both in reason and by authority.

Mr. Park submitted, that the case he had laid before the Court was much stronger than that of a menial servant.

Lord Ellenborough.—His absence would not be a personal inconvenience to the Soveteign, as would be the case were he deprived of a body servant; though the coachman was not of equal dignity with the defendant, yet the inconvenience of his absence would be greater to the King.

Mr. Park went on to shew, from his affidavits, that the Major was not allowed to leave the Tower without a warrant from the Crown.

Lord Ellenborough.—And if he had remained within the limits of the Tower he would not certainly have been subject to the arrest.

Mr. Park said, that he was ordered to attend upon the Prince Regent at Carlton-House

Lord Ellenborough—Then you must put your case upon another ground than that of personal exemption, which he would carry always with him; you must say that he was priveleged from arrest, being absent from the Tower, attending his duty at Carlton House. The Court will grant a rule to shew cause, and on the latter ground it may be discussed.

Mr. Prrk added, that he had yet a technical objection to the arrest in this Case. The defendant was taken on a Testatum Capias by the Sheriff of London, whereas it was sworn, that the place where the Major was taken into custody was in the county of Middlesex.

A rule to shew cause was granted to be drawn up for next Term, it being understood that the defendant was not in confinement, a bond having been given to the Sheriff.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, DEC. 9.

EARL CARHAMPTON *v.* MISS LAWLEY.

The judicial proceedings of this day exhibited the novel and interesting spectacle of a Peer of the realm pleading his own cause. The Earl of Carhampton having seated himself among the Gentlemen of the Bar, was courteously informed by the Lord Chancellor that he had a right to sit near him on the bench; The noble Earl declining the honour, immediately addressed himself to his Lordship.—He said it must appear great presumption in him to come to this Court for the purpose of stating his own case. He was aware that if such a mode of application for justice was to be often practised, the regular business of the Court would be much interfered with, and his Lordship much annoyed. He was aware too of the hacknied observation, that he who pleaded his own cause had a fool for his client, and assured his Lordship that, if by legal artifices he had been made to suffer in a legal point of view, he should patiently have borne the evil; for, as the beaver left behind him that which the hunters coveted, so he, imitating that sagacious animal, would gladly have left behind him what his adversaries wanted, and would have felt himself fortunate in thus escaping from their fangs. But when his character was attacked, he was not so patient as to suffer that to be torn to pieces; and as his property could not be got at but by assailing his character, it was therefore he appeared here to defend himself. He had to complain that a learned Counsel, Sir S. Romilly, had imposed on the Court, though unconscious that he was doing so, a fictitious story. He could not avoid reminding his Lordship, that King James of England was his own Chancellor, and the keeper of his own conscience. He never would hear but one side of a question, because hearing the other always puzzled him; and none of his Courtiers or favourites, not even his Minister Buckingham, even dared to tell him that one story was good till another was told. The Royal precedent happily had not been followed by succeeding Chancellors; but it sometimes happened in this Court, even when eloquence on one side was opposed by equal eloquence on the other, and words were substituted for truth, that a sort of mist or fog was raised, through which it was difficult to distinguish right from wrong; but when an individual took the step he had, he anticipated truth,—for otherwise his Lordship would soon find him out, and treat him as he deserved; but, said the Noble Pleader *magna est veritas*, and he hoped he should be able to add, *prevalebit*. Conscious of his integrity, and with truth and justice on his side, he should venture to confront Sir Samuel Romilly, who, if justice was on his side, would by his superior intellect crush him to atoms.—The statement of which he complained, related to the property of the late Duchess of Cumberland, in which it was represented, that a Miss Lawley had been the object of the Duchess of Cumberland's testamentary bounty; but that lady not having been benefited by the bequest, she had been deprived of all the fruits of it by an expensive litigation with Lord Carhampton. The Noble Lord then enlarged upon the incorruptness of the statement, and entered into a very long history of the circumstances in which the affairs of the late Duchess of Cuberland stood at the time of her decease on the Continent. She had left a will, disposing of her personal property to persons who were strangers to her family, without noticing that he (Lord Carhampton) was a judgment creditor upon her estate, for nearly 10,000l. He had, in order to obtain payment of his debt done that which he had an undoubted right to do: he had instituted a suit, with a view to recover it. He developed a variety of complicated proceedings during the course of his litigation, with Miss Lawley. It is impossible to speak in adequate terms of the wit and keen irony of his Lordship, in describing the progress of a Chancery suit.—He illustrated it, by comparing it with the manner in which they hunted hares in China; he stated that they hunted that fleet animal in waggons; but though the chace was long, they generally came up with him at last. He concluded by a motion, the object of which was to vary the last order made by the Lord Chancellor.

Sir Samuel Romilly observed, that he supposed the only object the Noble Lord had in view by the present motion was to have an opportunity of making a speech. Having fully availed himself of the opportunity, he (Sir Samuel) trusted that the motion of the Noble Lord would be dismissed, with costs, to be paid to Miss Lawley, who had been put to the expense of appearing to oppose his motion. The Noble Lord had spoken of his (Sir Samuel's) eloquence upon the occasion. He had very little eloquence to throw away; and certainly if he had possessed ever so much, he should not have lavished it upon a motion, which was almost a motion of course. The Noble Lord appeared offended at the application of the word 'agreeable' to Miss Lawley. His recollection served him sufficiently to convince him that he had not used such a word, Whatever he might have thought of the Lady, he never could have been so injudicious, as when speaking of his own client to have used the epithet 'agreeable.' The Learned Counsel then noticed a part of the statement relative to the recovery of the diamonds of the Duchess of Cumberland, as to which the reporter must have misunderatood him. He then addressed himself on the merits of the case and concluded by calling upon his Lordship to reject the motion of the Noble Lord, with costs.

The Lord Chancellor said he would dispose of this matter on Monday morning.

THE COURIER, DEC. 21.

Exposé of Lieutenant General Count Vandamme.

The Royal Ordinance of July 24, declares that" his Majesty wishes by the punishment of an unexampled offence, but graduating the penalties and limiting the number of the culpable, to conciliate the interest of his people, the dignity of his crown, and the tranquility of Europe, with what he owes to justice and the perfect security of other citizens without distinction."

The Ordinance contains two lists. The first comprehends persons who are ordered to be carried before Councils of War; the second consists of other persons who are required to leave Paris, within three days and repair to such place as the Minister of General Police shall assign for their residence, where they are directed to remain under his superintendence until the Chamber determine which of them ought to be banished, and which brought to trial." I am included in the latter class.

I commanded the 3d and 4th corps of the enemy of the Loire, and was at Chateauroux when I was informed of the measure which does effect me. I confess the blow was equally cruel and unexpected. I endeavoured to discover what could make me the object of so much rigour. No act of my life mademe justly liable to be comprehended in that list, as I shall indisputably prove by an exact and faithful exposition of my conduct.

On the 30th of August, 1813, at the unfortunate affair of Kulm, were I was abandoned by those who ought to have supported me, I was made prisoner. I was carried to Moscow, and afterward to Viatka, on the frontier of Siberia. The campaign of Paris, and the great events to which it led, occurred during my captivity. I did not set my foot on French ground until the 1st of September, 1814: I hastened to Paris, where my wife and my son expected me. I looked forward to days of happiness, since we were at length to enjoy that state of peace which I had so often and so ardently desired.

I frankly waited on the King and his august family My most anxious wish was that his Majesty would employ mein useful services, and afford me an opportunity of proving my devotedness to his person, and the firm attachment which I always preserved to my country. I addressed myself to the Duke d'Aumont, I received no answer: I repeated my request. His Excellency informed me that he had not yet taken the King's orders on the subject, and as I appeared to press for an audience, he had the goodness to offer to me before his Majesty any representation which it was my wish to make. I thanked the Duke, and informed him that I had nothing particular to ask of his Majesty, that my only wish was, that he should grant me, like the other Generals of my rank returning from prison, the favour of being presented to him.

I thought it right to repair to the Court a second time, and I proceeded to mix among those who were waiting until the King should pass into the Hall of the Throne. I had been a few minutes there, when one of the attendants informed me, on the part of the Duc d'Aumont' that I could not be allowed to remain during the audience, and must withdraw. This order surprised me; but I bore the humiliation it caused and executed it in silence, and almost without allowing my departure to be perceived.

Some of the succeding days were employed on my part in soliciting, explanations of the motives which could have occasioned a scene so afflicting to me. But I obtained no kind of satisfaction; a more cruel event awaited me.

On the 10th of October, about half an hour past midnight, aloud knocking was heard at the door of a small Hotel which I occupied in the Rue Joubert. We were all quickly awaked, and an officer entered who delivered me an order from the Minister at War to leave Paris within 24 hours, and proceed to my estate at Cassel, in the Department of the North. This measure appeared to me severe, and above all unmerited: but I obeyed. That very day I tore myself from the arms of my family; I left my wife and my son overwhelmed with grief, and I left Paris even before the expiration of the short delay which was allowed me, The following night the knocking was repeated: an officer came at two o'clock, in the morning to satisfy himself of my departure.

I do not know to whom to attribute the blows which are levelled against me. I wrote to the Minister of War and several Peers; I requested with eagerness to be made acquainted with the faults imputed to me; I begged as a particular favour to be put on my trial; I did no even obtain the satisfaction of being called before the tribunals. That sacred principle, that grand social tie. "No one can be judged without being heard," was, with respect to me, trampled under foot.

I armed myself with courage and resignation, and thenceforward applying myself exclusively to the care of my family, I once more returned to a private life from which a violent crisis withdrew me.

The whole of France was occupied by the events which preceded thofe of the 20th March; I attached myself neither directly or indirectly to what was preparing. As a citizen, I remained submissive to the laws; as a faithful subject, I offered, on the first appeal which the King made to the French, my services to his Majesty; they were not accepted.

Napoleon arrived at the Thuilleries on the 20th of March: The King had already quitted Lille and France, when I myself left Cassel, and appeared at the audience of the Emperor.

Some time after I received letters of service to go and take the command of the second military division, and of the troops which were assembled in the district. I displayed great activity in organizing my corps d'armée and the National Guards. I gave to the second division the movement which the urgent circumstances in which the country was placed required; but all I did was but to fulfil the duty which had been confided to me, and it was only from love to my country that I prepared to co-operate in a war which menaced it. beheld on our frontiers men armed against France; they were to me enemies, I examined only the danger which threatened my country? I did not hesitate to expose once more a life which has always been devoted to France.

After the affair of Fleurus I was directed towards Wavres, while the army marched on Waterloo. The enemy, who was in front of me, was completely defeated when I learnt the lamentable catastrophe which the arms of Napoleon had just experienced. My situation became dreadful; my troops had left Wavres for behind and for more than four and twenty hours there was nothing to prevent considerable forces from suddenly overpowering me. Fortune, however, was not adverse to me. I operated my retreat in good order, though continually harassed by the enemy, who was in pursuit of me, and who made every endeavour to cut me off from Paris; I kept every where good order. Though wounded, I braved every danger; our retrogaded movement was profecured by the advantages we obtained, every time the enemy attempted to press upon us.

My wishes were fulfilled; I saved Frenchmen. I entered the capital with the army which had been confided to me, and a considerable and un ouched material.

The Military Convention concluded at Paris sent us to the left bank of the Loire. We were on our second day's march when we learnt the entrance of the King into his capital. The Army hastened to appoint Commissioners, to deposit at the foot of the Throne the expression of its obedience. A full and entire submission was afterwards addressed of his Majesty; and the white cockade was hoisted. I was among the first to sign the Act of Submission, and to assume the royal colour; I engaged all the officers, all the soldiers to prove themselve obedient, to surround with their homage, with testimonies of their fidelity and of their absolute devotion, the sovereign, who was restored to France. This language, which was dictated to me by reason and a pure patriotism, rendered me suspected by some Generals, and several Officers; I was publicly accused of having received two millions of mony to deliver up the army. This accusation, which gained some degree of credit has changed nothing in my conduct; I still profess the same principles. Certainly, I did not thus endeavour to secure for myself claims of the King; my intention was not to solicit situations and to transform myself into a shameless Courtier. I sincerely exhomed a return to his Majesty, because it was the union of all Frenchmen that could alone give force capable of resisting the evils which threatened to fall upon them; it was by a firm and unanimous desire to attach themselves to the Sovereign that they could hope to fave their country.

As for as depended on myself I contributed to maintain strict order discipline thoughout the army, and it may be safely affirmed that the troops never ceased to display the most decided moderation, and scarcely had to reproach themselves with those light diforders always unavoidable where a great number of men are assembled. And yet of how many calumnies has not this submisive and disciplined army been the victim! It has been endeavoured to vilify it in order that excuses might be found for degrading it.

About the 7th August I was at Limoges; I received orders to give up the command of the 3d and 4th corps. I immediately divested myself of all sort of authority, and went to inhabit a small country house which I had previously taken: I lived very retired. My wife and son prepared to join me in this hermitage, when the Prefect of Limoges ordered me to leave the department within four and twenty hours. I was ignorant of the motive of this measure; but always obedient, I quitted my new abode with out delay, directing my course to Orleans. I had scarcely arrived at Orleans, when the prefect ordered me to depart immediately, and to establish myself at Vierzon. There I have since lived with my family, waiting with firmness the decision of my fate.

Whilst this act of authority thus forced me to a wandering life, my father and sister, who lived at Cassel, experienced the most shameful vexations, actually fearing attemps on their lives. My property in the department of the North became the prey of some evil disposed persons, who entered my estate, destroyed my gardens, and demolished my house. There were no excesses to which these people, who for a long time had lived only by the labour I procured them, and by my numerous benefits did not consider themselves authorised to commit.

Enemies more dangerous still, because they are more concealed, eagerly pursued me. At the moment when I was studying who to burthen as little as possible the inhabitants where the army of the Loire was quartered, at the moment when I proved myself submissive—when I brought all my troops to a frank submission—when I was executing with religious exactness all orders issued from Government, reports the most unfounded, and most absurd, were spread to my disadvantage with a most surprising rapidity. The journalists also assisted in this work of the most revolting iniquity. Sometimes they published an account of a chateau being pillaged, and immediately made me appear at the same place, afterwards they represented me as a partizan chief, and at another time stated that it was a man who raised contributions in my name, in the environs of

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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